

Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15

HAWAII'S NAVAL ADVANTAGES.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer prints a letter from Harrington Emerson in which the latter says that Hawaii, "as it is by this time well known to experts, has no value as a strategic naval station."

The opinion is not shared by Captain Mahan nor by the British naval experts, who agree that the power owning a land-locked harbor and a coaling and repair station in the North Pacific will dominate the trans-oceanic trade routes. Naval war implies attacks on the enemy's commerce, and a sea-outpost like Hawaii would enable commerce-destroyers to patrol a marine area equal to that occupied by vessels of ordinary steaming radius, with a base at a Mainland, but farther on. Suppose San Francisco should send out commerce-destroyers to watch the sea between that port and the longitude of Hawaii, and suppose Hawaii should cover the sea between here and Guam. Pago-Pago attend to the south and Guam operate off the Asiatic coast in conjunction with Manila—suppose these things and we have a possible scheme of naval defense vastly more effective than any which could be carried out by using a single base. To illustrate the point lay a series of small rings across the sea map intersecting each other and contrast the effect with that made by a single ring embracing the whole North Pacific area. Ships operating in each small ring will do better patrol work than an equal number of ships moving at will or as far as they are able, within the large ring.

In the old days of sail power cruisers could go away for three years, keeping at sea. If necessary, during that time. Now we have steamers which, owing to limited steaming radius, must have coaling stations at intervals of two or three thousand miles. That is to say, all but the largest ships must have them. Such stations, the world around, double the effectiveness of the British Navy. For the lack of them in mid-Pacific, Admiral Montojo's Spanish fleet, with its small radius of movement, could not have attacked Hawaii or the coast ports of the United States during the war of 1898 even if America had had no armed vessels in these waters. Nor could have Dewey got his iron-clad re-enforcements when he sent a hurry order for them in the summer of 1898. The Monadnock and Monterey could not have crossed the Pacific without getting coal here.

When ships capture prizes or are disabled in battle, the nearer they are to one of their national sea-stations the better. The delivery of prizes in port and the making of urgent repairs are expedited if such stations exist. Suppose an American warship got in trouble over a thousand miles northwest of this group. Would it not be better worth the while of the Government to have a port here to receive her than to compel her to make her way to San Francisco or the Sound, running great risks of capture en route?

The more naval stations a country has in mid-ocean the less ability an enemy can have to concentrate his whole fleet at any given point. It must spread its ships over a greater area. Suppose there should be a war some day between the United States and Germany. The latter power has stations in Samoa and the Ladrones. It is clear that the United States would be far better off because of its adjacent stations and because of Hawaii, better off than it could be with only Mainland ports to depend upon.

In case of an anticipated war, the nearer a fleet is concentrated under cover of land fortifications to the probable enemy, the sooner blows can be struck. Witness Dewey at Mirs Bay, preparing for his swift descent on the Dons.

These are arguments which Mr. Harrington Emerson may study at leisure and which partly explain the reason why the American and British naval offices had their eyes so covetously fixed on Hawaii during past years.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

A remark in a Winnipeg paper that Europe's millions will yet find homes in western Canada shows a faith which needs nothing of many evidences to the contrary. Europe's millions have never shown much partiality to Canada, east or west, and other and better regions will have to become overcrowded before the Dominion can hope to attract them. The reason is partly climatic, partly institutional, partly due to the centrifugal influence of the United States.

As a matter of cold arithmetic Canada, instead of becoming great and prosperous herself, is contributing her vital substance to the greatness and prosperity of the United States. In 1881 Canada had a population of which 14 1-10 per cent was foreign-born. Ten years later, when the next census was taken, the percentage was but 13 4-10. The relative decrease was 7-10 of one per cent. As to the status of the population as a whole the relative increase was but 35.04, making the net gain for the decade less than that of the United States for any two months of the same period. But this does not tell the whole story. About 1,600,000 European immigrants entered Canada in that time. The Dominion Government had spent \$10,000,000 in getting them but they would not stay. All but four per cent passed on into the United States, swelling our grand total of increase to 2,624,000, for the acquisition of which this Government paid nothing. During this same period of ten years the gain in the United States from natural increase was twenty-one times that of the gain

from the same reason in Canada, although the population of this republic in 1890 was only eleven and one-half times more than that of the Dominion. We have no statistics for 1891, the World Almanac and other current authorities being deficient in fresh comparative statistics. It may be assumed, however, that the influx of gold-seekers to the Northwest has increased the resident foreign population at least for the time being. But we see no sign of any increase in the ratio of permanent settlers. The last Canadian census, reports of which are in hand, was the local one of 1891, appertaining to cities. This census showed that the drain of foreign-born and native-born population was still going on. Toronto, the most prosperous Dominion city, only gained seven in a thousand natural increase, which is not even normal natural increase. In all the Protestant provinces the birth rate is running steadily down and the death rate up, because the young and fertile are moving to the United States, leaving the old and sterile behind. In brief the depopulation of Canada is under way; the repopulation which the Winnipeg paper prophesies is not in sight. Even the efforts of the Quebec Government to induce emigrants French Canadians to return there and take up free land have proved abortive.

If those "European millions" ever settle in British North America it will be because the better places are filled up. But when will that be? There are about 80,000,000 people in the United States, with room for 500,000,000. California, with about 3,000,000 population, is nearly as large and twice as fertile as Japan, which holds between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000. South America is sparsely settled. South Africa is just becoming attractive to peaceable Anglo-Saxons. Australia is booming up in its new Federal stature. The "European millions" will seek some of these places long before they will turn to the Dominion for anything else than the temporary exploitation of its mineral resources.

Davis and Gear on the bench! Oh, Lord!

The saving in coal at plantation pumping stations during the rainy spell should be enough to make an appreciable increase in dividends.

Is it possible that Delegate Wilcox wants any pure-minded Hawaiian boy to be trained at West Point to oppress his honored fellow-sprinter, General Aguinaldo?

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been asked to take part in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The time-limit is too long. No bar room with Mrs. Nation in it could last ten nights.

The current number of the Paradise of the Pacific is another fine example of typography and of readable local articles. Under its present management Hawaii's favorite magazine has become all that its best friends could wish.

The spread of lantana may not be such a bad thing for the islands after all. It is noticed that land from which the bush has been cleared is much richer than that which has lain uncovered to the rain and sun, lantana leaves making a good fertilizer. In Ceylon our so-called flowering scourge is being widely planted to restore waste land.

Had it not been for the plague last year and the vast cost of suppressing it something could have been done to improve the streets. But highways were comparatively neglected then and this rainy winter is showing the consequences. We venture the opinion, however, that when next winter comes the streets of Honolulu will have begun to enjoy their old-time prestige.

The Argonaut says that under San Francisco's new charter "the government of the municipality has not been a success." Nor was it a success under the old charter. The trouble with San Francisco is that its ruling electorate is incapable of high ideals of good government and that is a condition which is calculated to make city charters a failure anywhere.

Our revolving storm seems to have become so dizzy that it cannot get away from the Islands. There is plenty of room for it elsewhere and a fine willingness on the part of the people to have it move on, but here it stays, raising floods in water-courses, making streets impassable, searching out the weak places in roofs and promoting sickness. And what is hardest to bear is the storm's uncertain tenure. For all a meteorologist can tell it may keep up its revolutions for a month.

Mrs. Carrie Nation looks her part. Any one who will study that hard, narrow, fanatical face, as it appears in the picture which the Advertiser presents today, will see a kindred look to that of the old Spanish inquisitors. Mrs. Nation is just the woman to go on the warpath for her opinions, seeking nothing for the outcome and doing nothing sane. It is the misfortune of Kansas that it contains so many such zealots for they have made the Sunflower State one vast lunatic asylum.

The advantages of having a Home Rule Legislature may be seen in a study of the program of appropriations:

Fire claims \$2,000,000
Claims of 1898 1,000,000
Queen's gratuity 250,000
Total \$3,250,000

And yet there are a few men outside the Home Rule party who want to give that spendthrift organization a chance to run a city and county government.

The report that Aguinaldo is dead has a kind of confirmation in the fact that he has not been directly heard from in two months. It is more than a year since he was known to have commanded troops in the field. Such an enterprising officer could hardly be expected to lie low all this time, leaving the chances of honor and reward to his subordinates. Possibly he is a cripple from the wounds he is believed to have got when Funston attacked his party and captured his private papers, but it is more likely that his body is mouldering in the ground.

A PROGRAM OF PLUNDER.

If the Home Rule Legislature undertakes to burden the taxpayers of this country with the obligation to pay an adjudicated claim to an amount nearly equal to the national debt of Hawaii when the Republic came to an end, it will only have itself to blame if the business interests combine to ask Congress for such a modification of the Island franchise as will make the election of a native Legislature impossible hereafter.

The Advertiser's Washington correspondent has told our readers that one of the first things Delegate Wilcox heard at the capital was that the experiment of home rule in Hawaii was on trial and that to have it succeed the dominant party must go slow. Since then Mr. Wilcox has been conservative in his advice to friends at home. He has even expressed doubts as to the wisdom of an essay in city government. He knows, as few native observers know here, that what Congress has given, Congress can take away; and that if the Legislature goes in for a carnival of spoils and extravagance, the American law-makers will not have to be invoked twice to relieve the situation. They have handled things in Alaska and Porto Rico in the spirit of reform and they are capable of doing so here. Whatever the business interests of Hawaii may ask for the welfare of these Islands, whatever relief they may unitesly seek from abuses, will be far more respectfully heard in Congress than will the claims of a tax-eating political organization which is not affiliated with any American party.

There is a plain proposal before the Hawaiian public to pay the five claims of 1899, which aggregate in the mass not less than \$2,000,000. These are the claims of men, occupying and maintaining the plague-breeding shacks of Chinatown, for damages on account of either sanitary or accidental fires. Last fall it was currently reported that the Chinese merchants put up a campaign for the Home Rule on the understanding that, if the Legislature should be carried, the claims were to be paid in full. It now looks as if that corrupt bargain was to be carried out, but we warn the Home Rulers that if it is fulfilled, the reckoning will be with Congress, which has not established this Territory to be despoiled by its aboriginal inhabitants.

That there may be some just fire claims we admit; but is a Legislature or a court to pass upon their quality? Let the sufferers hire a lawyer and get judgment, if they can, against the power which lit the torch. After that it will be time enough, either here or at Washington, to talk about appropriations.

Touching the claims of the prisoners of 1895, what has this Territory, as an integral part of the United States, to do with them? No court has passed upon these claims. No order of court has been filed concerning them. They are being pressed by foreign governments with which this Territory has no official relations. Very likely, if they are valid, payment will fall to the United States as the sovereign here and as a successor to the obligations of the Republic. Why should Hawaii assume debts that may be purely Federal?

The proposed gift of a quarter of a million dollars to Lillooekalani strikes us as not being one of those "rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States" which is referred to in Sec. 55 of the Organic Act. Lillooekalani has no claim on the treasury of the Territory, whatever pretense of one she may have had on the treasury of the Republic. It was to Congress that she first and properly looked for the sum demanded—assuming that there is any propriety whatever in her plea for compensation. In any other country than this her previous course would, as John Emmelhuth declared over and over again to the Council of State in 1895, have cost her her life. That boon was spared to Lillooekalani, yet she wants a quarter of a million dollars as a salve to her wounded feelings and as a punishment to those who defended this country against her. We insist that this is a matter also for the courts—possibly the Court of Claims of the United States—and not for the Legislature of any American Territory. The Queen declares that the United States took away the throne. If that is so the United States, not Hawaii, is responsible to her. Arguing on her own lines we may say: As well ask Arizona to compensate the family of General Santa Ana for any losses they may have incurred in property there during the war of 1848 between the United States and Mexico; as well ask California to pay the claim of Governor Castro because of his dispossession by American troops; as well ask North Dakota to compensate Sitting Bull for his losses at the hands of the United States; as to ask the American Territory of Hawaii to pay the late Queen of the late Kingdom of Hawaii a cent for her lawful deprivation of the throne and for her imprisonment under judgment of a court.

If these outrages upon the taxpayers of Hawaii are carried as far as the Territorial Legislature proposes to carry them, it may be the duty of some citizen to apply for an injunction restraining the Treasurer from paying the amounts called for, on the ground, if no other presents itself, that legislative votes cast by men who do not understand the official language are no more valid under the Organic Act, than would be votes of Jurymen similarly incapacitated to pass upon a pending case in court; and it will be the further duty of the business interests of the country and their powerful Mainland connections to appeal to Congress for a radical revision of the suffrage.

The Advertiser has been given an opportunity through a libel suit to present to a jury certain facts of great public interest touching the trade in adulterated milk. When the case comes up, which we trust may be soon, the mysteries of the milk business will have a thorough legal exposure. Meanwhile the public may rest assured that neither libel suits nor the threat of them will keep the Advertiser from exposing every authenticated case where milk has been sold to customers after having been deprived of its nutritive qualities. The policy is pro abuse and not against individuals, and its results, so far, have been of such public advantage that we see no reason to discontinue it.

BODY OF QUEEN IS LAID TO REST

Mournful Ceremony of Interment at Frogmore on February Fourth.

WINDSOR, Feb. 4.—Hundreds of people poured into Windsor throughout the morning, and by 1 o'clock the "Long Walk" was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glimpse at the coffin containing the remains of Queen Victoria. The sun was shining brightly.

The representatives of royal families arrived from London at about 1 o'clock and drove to Windsor Castle.

The streets of the old town were still hung with wreaths, sadly faded since Saturday. The stores were closed during the interment.

The final rites over the dead Queen were concluded at 3:30 p. m. and the body was laid to rest in the Frogmore mausoleum.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others of the royal family attended the services before the coffin at an early hour this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The body of Queen Victoria has been protected by Guardsmen in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor since it was deposited there yesterday. The officials of the royal household at Windsor Castle visited the chapel today, as well as a number of friends, and admired the great display of wreaths.

The interment at Frogmore tomorrow will be at 3 p. m. According to the official programme, the coffin, preceded by the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor, will be borne by non-commissioned officers of the Guards from the Albert Memorial Chapel and placed on the gun carriage. A guard of honor of the Queen's company of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, will be drawn up facing the chapel and will present arms. The procession will move off in the following order: The Queen's company, with arms reversed; the Governor and constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke of Argyll's Highlanders and pipers, royal servants, band of the Grenadier Guards, the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor, the lord chamberlain and the lord steward, the gun carriage, supported by the late Queen's equerries and household, and flanked by the same officers as appeared in Saturday's procession in London.

Following the coffin will walk King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia and all the royal personages including Queen Alexandra and the Princesses, with the exception of a few who left England yesterday. These will be accompanied by their suites. The route will be through the Norman gateway, across the quadrangle, through the George IV archway, down Long Walk to the mausoleum. The entire route from the George IV archway to the gates of the mausoleum will be lined with troops under the command of Colonel Napier Miles of the First Life Guards. The Queen's pipers will play from the gates to the mausoleum itself. On arriving there the Queen's company will open outward and form in double rank in the steps of the mausoleum.

The choir will meet the funeral cortege on the steps. The Highlanders, pipers and servants, on their arrival, will go straight into the mausoleum and take up the positions allotted to them. Then the coffin will be carried into the mausoleum preceded by the choir and clergy. The members of the royal family, on entering, will take places on each side of the sarcophagus, the royal household standing in the transept on each side. The whole of the castle will be kept clear. The ground from the George IV archway to Long Walk gates will be under the control of the lord steward, and the officer will issue tickets of admission. The portion of Long Walk over which the procession will move will be under the direction of the Mayor of Windsor.

All hands, including the mourners, will walk. A large force of London police has been appointed to keep order and the spectacle will be very impressive, bands playing funeral marches until the mausoleum is reached. After that the ceremony will be private, as there is only room for the mourners and the clergy. The choir will sing Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Yea, Though I Walk," the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and Tennyson's "The face of Death is Turned Toward the Sun of Light," set to music by Sir Walter Parratt.

A memorial service was held this morning in St. George's Chapel, attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick William, the Duke of Connaught, other relatives of the late Queen and thirty ladies and gentlemen of the royal household. The royal personages wore civilian clothing, the ladies wearing mourning veils. The only patches of color were the red coats of a few officers and the white surplices of the choir, the whole scene being in strong contrast with yesterday's brilliant display, for the body of the chapel was crowded by a congregation in black.

Sir Walter Parratt played a prelude, La Chaminade, and Canon, the Marquis of Normandy, and the Dean of Windsor read the special lessons. The prayers were the special prayers prescribed relating to the reign of Victoria and the accession of Edward. The choir sang Dyron's anthem, "Blessed Jesus Fount of Mercy," rendering it with beautiful effect. The Right Rev. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, delivered the funeral discourse.

After the service King Edward and Emperor William walked in the grounds and in the evening they attended a strictly private service, at which Mrs. Albon sang.

Emperor William will leave Windsor on Wednesday, accompanied by King Edward. He will take luncheon at Marlborough House, after which he will drive to Charing Cross station, where he will take the train for Port Victoria. He will follow the same route by which Lord Roberts entered London on returning from South Africa, and a great ovation is expected.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Kings of Portugal, Belgium and Greece returned to Windsor to attend the ceremony of placing Queen Victoria's remains beside those of the Prince Consort at Frogmore.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Rheumatism—"I was practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 7812 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A Car of Adams Express Company Looted in East.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A car of the Adams Express Company attached to the train which left this city at midnight Saturday night for New York was robbed en route of miscellaneous freight, estimated to be worth about \$4,000. The robbery was not discovered until some time after the train had arrived at Jersey City.

Express Messenger Thomas Barber of Trenton was in charge of the cars belonging to the Adams Express Company, but his orders required him to remain in a car which carried diamonds and jewelry, and consequently, he was unaware of the presence of the robbers in the other car. It is thought the robbers entered with a duplicate key.

Hospital at Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—The American transport Sheridan arrived at Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo, having on board materials for the construction of a United States Military hospital there.

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ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Daily News this morning publishes a column article by C. H. Cramp of Philadelphia in favor of the ship subsidy bill. While he does not believe the bill a perfect measure, he says it will give the United States a chance to secure an honest share of the ocean carrying trade.

The Duke Recovers.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has recovered enough to sit up for a brief period today.

ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH.

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or rather she was; she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had frightful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrate."

"We hunted everywhere for a cure, and I tried medicines until the empty bottles in the house rattled wherever you put your hand out; all to no earthly good. We spent money and spoiled hopes, and that's the story."

"At last I saw an advertisement of how Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured a man of rheumatism and other ailments—just like mine. He told me the tale himself, as I am telling this. I will try it—so I said to myself."

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper."

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and sons being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows; almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. Annie Hill, Karyuka, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899. Witness, A. Halpin.

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation."—C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

McKinley at Berkeley.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 4.—President William McKinley will address the students of the University of California on commencement day, May 15 next. This has been settled by a telegram received by President Wheeler of the university conveying the positive information that President McKinley would be able to accept the invitation that President Wheeler had extended to him upon the occasion of the visit of the head of the university to Washington a month ago.

Building Collapses.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The large four-story iron front double building on Wood street, occupied by the Stevenson & Foster Printing Company, collapsed today. The ruins threatened, and in less than an hour the destruction was complete. The building had been closed for repairs. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 3
COPTIC	MARCH 8	GAELIC	MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GAELIC	APRIL 4	DORIC	APRIL 5
HONG KONG MARU	APRIL 16	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 24	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 27
DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIPPON MARU	MAY 12	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAELIC	MAY 28

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